

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TOURIST WEATHER: BANGKOK: Cloudy, overcast, Temp. 65-74 (64-73). QUETTA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 45-53 (44-51). LONDON: Partly cloudy, Temp. 45-53 (44-51). TONIGHT: Partly cloudy, Yesterday's temp. 52-59 (51-58). CHANNEL: Weather report: MONDAY: Temp. 64-65 (63-64). NEW YORK: Temp. 45-54 (73-72). Yesterday's temp. 53-54 (53-54). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: PAGE 2

27,709

Established 1837



Associated Press
LASTED—Belfast firemen directing water onto remains of shop destroyed by gelignite bomb early yesterday.

Londonderry Inquiry Begins

Ulster Bombs Shatter Bank, Rank-Xerox HQ, Oil Tanks

BELFAST, Feb. 14 (AP)—Gelignite bombers blasted yet one of Belfast today while Britain's top judge opened an inquiry into the 13 deaths of Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday." Bombs wrecked a Belfast bank, two downtown stores, a timber yard and the Northern Ireland headquarters of Rank-Xerox, a British whitewash of the American bank office equipment company.

In Newry, close to the border with the Irish Republic, gunmen who had been a Burma Oil Company depot and blew up tanks containing more than 100,000 gallons of oil and gasoline, firemen prevented the blaze from spreading to other tanks.

Quick action to clear whole sets of shopkeepers and office workers prevented any casualties in the other attacks.

IRA Is Blamed

Authorities blamed the raids on the Irish Republican Army. In Coleraine, a north coast university town, Britain's Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Widgery, opened a formal inquiry into the other attacks.

John Hume, Social Democrat member of the Ulster Parliament

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Son and Father to Appeal

Miss Todd Ends Hunger Strike, Can't Take' Forced Feeding

SALISBURY, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Judith Todd has abandoned her hunger strike, she started 11 days ago to protest her detention without trial, her mother said after visiting her today. It was the first time Mrs. Todd, 26, had seen her daughter since Feb. 1, the day before Miss Todd, 23, began her fast.

"She now looks well," Mrs. Todd said after seeing her in the Ulster Prison farm 10 miles outside Salisbury, where the government is detaining her for alleged complicity in African riots.

She said that during their conversation, Miss Todd told her mother that she must tell people she had not been able to take

She had failed to continue the hunger strike, Mrs. Todd said of her daughter, because she could not resist the force-feeding by prison officials.

Mrs. Todd said the authorities started forcibly feeding her daughter last Friday or Saturday after she had been fasting for about a week.

Mrs. Todd and her father, Field Todd, 63, former Southern Rhodesian prime minister, were both arrested by Rhodesian army police last Jan. 18. Mr. Todd is in solitary confinement in a different prison, 100 miles from Salisbury. Mrs. Todd visited him last Friday and reported he was not at all well.

Mrs. Todd said today both her husband and daughter intended to appeal against their detention orders. She is taking legal action on their behalf.

The gaoling of the Tods, opponents of Prime Minister Ian Smith's government and outspoken supporters of the African nationalist cause in Rhodesia, elicited widespread protests at home and abroad. It brought accusations from the British Pearce Commission testifying to the acceptability of the in-

U.K. Strike Crippling Industry

Worker Layoffs Are Widespread

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UPI)—British industry was severely crippled today when several hundred thousand workers were suspended from their jobs as government orders limiting the use of electricity in factories went into effect.

With the national coal strike now in its 36th day, Britain shivered and stumbled through another day and night of blackouts. Many workers did not learn they were laid off until they turned up at factories this morning. Others who might have worked never arrived because of canceled electric train services.

One rough estimate provided by an official of the Department of Employment tonight placed the number of those left jobless at about 800,000. This would be about one in 30 of Britain's working population.

A court of inquiry, charged with proposing a compromise wage settlement, agreed to try to produce its report by Friday. Ministers and officials of the National Coal Board begin testimony tomorrow.

Political bitterness over the dispute erupted in the House of Commons after the government's emergency measures designed to conserve shrinking coal stocks. Opposition Labor party members denounced the Conservative government's handling of the strike, charging officials with incompetence and "incredible compacency."

Government Assailed

"Britain now faces the most serious industrial crisis since the war," said Mrs. Shirley Williams, the Labor party spokesman on home affairs. "The emergency is of the government's own making."

"Why did the government hopelessly miscalculate the resolution and determination of the miners and suggest that they would collapse after a couple of weeks?" The miners are not made that way."

Only the Facts

Lord Widgery told the opening hearing he will be concerned only to discover the facts of what went on.

His inquiry, he said, will be limited in space, in the Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry where the 13 died and, in time from the beginning of a riot which brought troops into the area.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

dependence settlement terms that the Rhodesian government was breaking a pledge to allow normal political activity during its work here.

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Associated Press
BOMB LOAD—Crew members aboard U.S. carrier Constellation load bombs onto aircraft for missions over Laos and South Vietnam. Ship was summoned back recently to position in Gulf of Tonkin off Vietnam coast to deter possible offensive.

Heavy U.S. Air Strikes Go On

Allies Start 1-Day Tet Cease-Fire

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (NYT)—A 24-hour allied cease-fire in observance of the Tet lunar new year went into effect in Vietnam at 6 p.m. today, 17 hours after the start of a four-day cease-fire proclaimed by the Communists.

The Saigon command said there were four minor enemy attacks after the Communist cease-fire began at 1 a.m.

Heavy U.S. bombing of two

Communist base areas along the Laos border in the Central Highlands and near the A Shau Valley continued today. The U.S. Command has said it would observe the 24-hour Saigon truce, but an official spokesman for the command, Capt. James d'Entremont, said that bombing of enemy base areas on the Laos and Cambodian sides of the border did not fall within the terms of the allied cease-fire.

The air strikes reported today included 27 missions by B-52s,

primarily against the sprawling North Vietnamese base area along the border west of Kon Tum in the Central Highlands and near the A Shau Valley in Thua Thien Province, southwest of Hué.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. the command said, smaller fighter-bombers of the U.S. Air Force and Navy also flew 176 strikes, almost all of them against Communist base areas and infiltration trails in western Kon Tum Province.

The bombing campaign is also being carried on with equal intensity across the border inside Laos and Cambodia, according to informants, but the U.S. Command does not release details of the bombing there beyond acknowledging that American planes fly missions in Laos and Cambodia daily.

Drive on Angkor Wat

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Two Cambodian columns edged cautiously forward today in a prolonged operation to drive back Communist outposts guarding the ancient jungle city of Angkor Wat and surround the forces inside its maze of 200 temples.

Western sources have said the object was to cut off the besieging North Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communist) troops, who depend on food supplies from outside, and starve them into surrender.

The operation is expected to last several weeks, possibly months, to prevent open warfare among the temples with their priceless carvings.

Whitehouse Is Named Deputy Envoy to Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy announced today the previously reported appointment of Charles S. Whitehouse, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, as deputy ambassador to South Vietnam, replacing Samuel D. Berger.

Mr. Berger, who has served as the No. 2 U.S. diplomat in Saigon since 1968, will depart at the end of February for home leave and reassignment, an embassy spokesman said.

The study puts world population at 3.6 billion in 1970 and foresees that it will reach 6.5 billion by the year 2000.

U.S. Puts China On Same Trade Basis as Russia

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Three days before departing for Peking, President Nixon today lifted some curbs on American trade with China, giving the People's Republic the same standing among this country's trade partners as the Soviet Union.

"We hope the People's Republic of China will be receptive to this step to open up communications with them," said White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler.

The President's action will enable U.S. businessmen to sell to mainland China such items as internal-combustion engines, rolling mills, construction equipment, locomotives and industrial chemicals without first getting specific U.S. government permission.

Locomotives reportedly on order in China most want to import were not on the list of goods permitted to be sold to China when Mr. Nixon had earlier eased U.S. trade curbs.

The President's directive today relaxed restrictions against China in the trade field in two other respects.

Firms Abroad

It removed a requirement that U.S.-controlled firms in countries which are members of COCOM—the international coordinating committee on strategic trade with Communist countries—must obtain a license from the U.S. Treasury in addition to licenses from the countries where they are situated for the export of strategic goods to China.

This is the procedure that applies to the possible export of strategic goods to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Today's directive also eliminates

• China assails U.S. for second consecutive day, a week before Nixon arrives. Page 2



Last June, after the American table-tennis team was invited to play in Communist China, signaling a warming of U.S.-Chinese relations, President Nixon lifted what had been in effect for 21 years an embargo on all American trade with Peking. His June action allowed unrestricted export to China of nearly four-fifths of the goods that U.S. businessmen could freely ship to the Soviet Union.

The following month, the President's national-security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, made his secret trip to Peking to work out plans for Mr. Nixon's historic visit, which will begin with his arrival next Monday.

The President has been preparing intensively for his forthcoming meetings with Chinese leaders and today he conferred with André Malraux, former French cultural affairs minister and author of a book on the People's Republic of China.

The 71-year-old Mr. Malraux

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

54 Million Perished in Wars From 1600 to 1945, UN Says

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—A new UN study estimates that 54 million persons died in military service in the wars between the year 1600 and the end of World War II.

But the 75-page book, "The World Population Situation in 1970," concludes that wars, famines and epidemics together have slowed down population growth by about 10 years.

Speaking for the government, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling made another appeal to the miners to go back to work while the court of inquiry sits. He insisted it was now the general view of the public that the 280,000 striking miners should return to the pits.

Reports on the number of those laid off today, or placed on part-time work, were still coming in tonight. But some officials estimated that several hundred thousand workers were idle.

The estimates put the number of those suspended from their jobs today at about 12,000 in the steel industry, 50,000 automobile workers, 40,000 in textile plants, and perhaps up to 300,000 employees of other industries in the industrial Midlands, the North-east, Wales and elsewhere.

Some plants have decided to close down for the duration of the strike rather than try to produce at half-speed. Others will try to limp along.

With Prime Minister Edward Heath sitting at his right, Mr. Maudling acknowledged that the emergency measures had come quicker than anticipated because of dealing with him.

Mr. Smith said about 1,000 persons had been arrested since the Pearce Commission arrived in Rhodesia Jan. 11. Of these, he said, all but four had been charged with offenses and put on trial.

43 Held in London

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Forty-three persons, including a former British Broadcasting Corp. television executive, were arrested when fighting broke out last night after a rally protesting the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms.

The Rhodesian government was breaking a pledge to allow normal political activity during its work here.

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United Press International
GREETINGS—U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass., acknowledging cheers of a huge crowd of Bangladesh students yesterday on the campus of the university in Dacca.

By Lee Lescaze

America had prospered despite people who predicted it would collapse following independence and so would Bangladesh.

Sen. Kennedy's early support for the Bengali fight against Pakistan's Army has made him a symbol to Bengalis of the friendship with the United States which they desperately want. When criticizing President Nixon for supporting Pakistan, Bengalis invariably mention Sen. Kennedy as the example to prove that the American people sympathize with them.

Visit to Kushtia

The senator left Dacca after his university speech in an Indian Army helicopter for Kushtia, one of the provincial towns most badly damaged by the Pakistan Army. At Kushtia, about 30 miles from the West Bengal border, he was shown the burnt-out section of town and visited some of the refugees who have returned to their homes from India.

Then the senator called on

Greece Denies Threatening To Oust Cyprus's Makarios

NICOSIA, Feb. 14 (AP).—The Greek deputy foreign minister, Costas Panayotakos, held a press conference here today to deny that the Greek government plans to oust Cyprus's president, Archbishop Makarios.

At the same time he released the full text of a Greek government note delivered to the Greek-Cypriot leader Friday, a message whose secrecy had given rise to the reports that the president's ouster had been threatened.

Mr. Panayotakos said: "There are no plans by the Greek government for the violent or other ousting of President Makarios from office."

Cyprus government sources said President Makarios would reject the Greek note as "an unacceptable and humiliating ultimatum."

The full text confirmed previous statements by Mr. Panayotakos that among other things the Greek government demanded:

• The surrender by President Makarios of secretly imported Czechoslovak weapons to the UN peacekeeping force, according to the Athens statement.

• The formation of a national unity government to include representatives of all nationalist sectors—including Gen. George Grivas.

200 Students Fight Police In Barcelona

BARCELONA, Feb. 14 (AP).—Militant Barcelona University students battled police with Molotov cocktails and rocks today in the latest outbreak of student unrest in Spain.

The disorder came with main campuses shut down at Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia and a few hours before Education Minister Jose Luis Villar Palasi was to go before the Cortes (parliament) to explain a new education law.

In Barcelona, some 200 students armed with fire bombs and rocks streamed into the center of the city, chanted for Mr. Villar Palasi to resign, hurled rocks at police, burned a private car and tied to side streets as club-swinging police closed in. There were no immediate reports on the number of arrests or injuries.

Six faculties, including the medicine school, the focal point of student unrest at Madrid University three weeks ago, have been closed at Barcelona University since Friday. The shutdown has idled an estimated 40,000 students.

Student sources in Barcelona promised fresh protests with a possibility that dissident workers might join in.

In Madrid, authorities closed the central campus today to its 50,000 students as homage to a philosophy professor who suffered a fatal heart attack while reportedly arguing with students in class.

In Valencia, the campus has been closed to its 10,000 students since a student-police clash Feb. 4 injured seven police and led to the arrest of 87 students.

The new education law, in effect for more than a year, was widely hailed by education leaders when announced. But it has since drawn widespread criticism because the government has made little headway in putting it into effect. One section, for example, calls for free secondary education, but little funding has been available and many parents must still pay for private schooling.

Barcelona Lights Burn

BARCELONA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—While power cuts played havoc with British industry, 25,000 street lights in Barcelona burned all day today.

Daytime street illumination is being used as a weapon by electrical workers to force employers to accept demands for pay increases and fringe benefits.

WEATHER

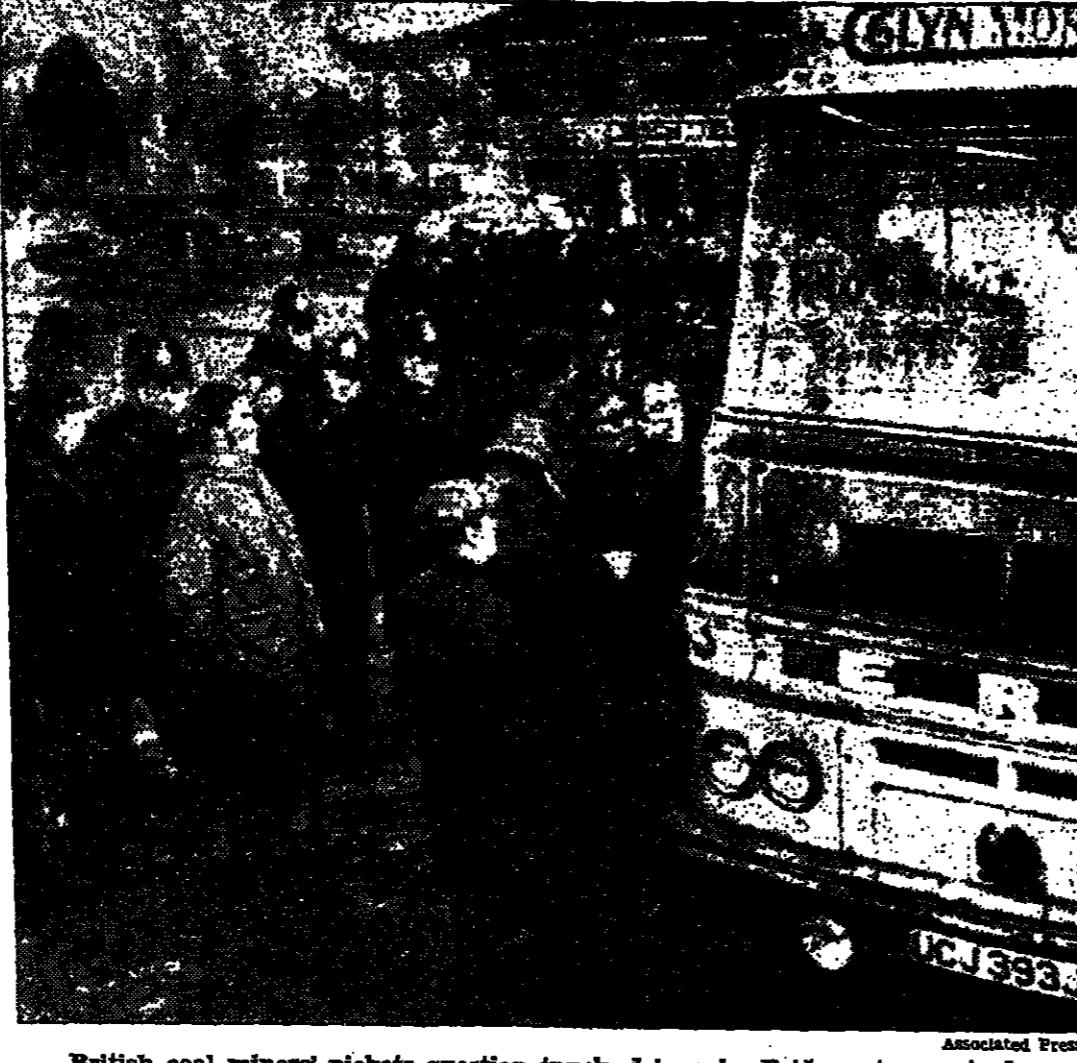
	C	F
ALGAE	13	55
AMSTERDAM	7	48
ANCONA	14	58
ATHENS	15	61
BEGRAET	16	61
BELGRADE	7	45
BERLIN	8	43
BRUSSELS	8	41
BUDAPEST	8	41
CAGNO	19	66
COPENHAGEN	4	39
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62
DTYNA	6	41
EDINBURGH	11	52
FLORENCE	11	52
FRANKFURT	6	43
GENVA	6	43
HELSINKI	5	41
ISTANBUL	11	52
LAS PALMAS	15	56
LISBON	10	50
LONDRA	10	50
MADRID	10	50
MILAN	10	50
MONTREAL	11	52
MOSCOW	11	52
MUNICH	8	43
NEW YORK	10	50
NICE	12	54
OSLO	10	50
PARIS	10	50
PRAGUE	10	50
ROME	10	50
SOFIA	7	45
STOCKHOLM	11	52
TOKIO	20	68
TUNIS	14	57
VIENNA	11	52
WARSAW	4	38
WASINGT	3	37
ZURICH	10	50

U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1000 GMT others at 1200 GMT



CARS TOURS TICKETS

AAA



Associated Press

British coal miners' pickets question truck driver in Bridgewater yesterday.

2d Denunciation in 2 Days

China Assails U.S. Over War A Week Before Nixon Arrival

PEKING, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—China launched a new attack today on American policies in Indochina just a few days before President Nixon is due to leave the United States for his meeting with Chinese leaders here.

The attack in the Communist party organ, People's Daily, came after some of the heaviest raids by American bombers ever recorded in Vietnam.

He argued that the government could not meet the miners' demands, saying that to do so would mean abandonment of the government's fight against inflation. The miners are asking for pay increases averaging about 25 percent.

After seven hours of debate, punctuated by what often resembled schoolboy antics, the Chinese leaders agreed to a new peace plan "dashed up" by Mr. Nixon earlier this month and said the Chinese people strongly condemned new war acts by U.S. imperialists in Indochina.

The article, which was the second attack in two days on renewed American bombing to counter what the U.S. military command had called a new Communist buildup in Vietnam, said the Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples in their war

against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The article warned that "none of the smug calculations of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Vietnam can come off."

Yesterday's denunciation was carried by the New China news agency.

Diplomats said today that Mr. Nixon would arrive in Peking next Monday at a diplomatic disadvantage over IndoChina.

After earlier apparently persuading the Chinese that the United States was getting out of Vietnam, Mr. Nixon could be here as strikes by giant B-52 bombers reach unprecedented proportions.

Diplomats believe that the bombing strikes will lessen any North Vietnamese interest in a negotiated settlement—such as that described in the eight-point U.S. plan. The diplomats feel Hanoi will insist on a complete withdrawal from Southeast Asia and Guam of the B-52s and their supporting air power on carriers in the Tonkin Gulf.

An American withdrawal of ground troops under an agreement which would deprive North Vietnam of the strong bargaining counter of American prisoners might well still leave the United States master of the skies over IndoChina with the possibility that planes could be used at a future date against North Vietnam or the Viet Cong in the South.

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Hoffa Calls Nixon at Present Best Presidential Candidate

By Hedley Burnell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Former Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, whose 13-year prison term was commuted by President Nixon shortly before Christmas, said yesterday that Mr. Nixon is the best-qualified presidential candidate.

And AFL-CIO president George Meany, while repeating his criticism of Mr. Nixon's foreign and domestic policies, said he would not want to see the President defeated by a candidate who "advocates surrender" in Southeast Asia.

Vice-President Agnew, meanwhile, said that while it may be unconstitutional, some Democratic presidential candidates are undermining Mr. Nixon's peace efforts.

Hoffa's Statement

Mr. Hoffa, interviewed on ABC's "Issues and Answers" commented:

"I would say that President Nixon is the best-qualified man at the present moment for the presidency of the United States...

"Until such time as we see who all the candidates will be or are, that would be my only statement in regard to my position."

Mr. Hoffa said he doubts Mr. Nixon was courting labor's support when the President ordered him released from the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa.

"I think President Nixon, based upon what he has probably read in the reports that he received, decided solely without a political consideration that I had been in prison long enough and that I was subject to release under conditions, and he approved it," the former union leader said.

Mr. Hoffa spent nearly five years in Lewisburg for jury tampering and pension-fund fraud.

Agnew on Domestic

Mr. Agnew, who made his remarks during an interview that will be broadcast on the "Today" show on NBC today, said, "The net thrust of what has been said by the presidential candidates on the other (Democratic) side... has been a definite undermining, even if unintentional, of our position."

He said he excluded Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, from his criticism of Democratic candidates.

Mr. Meany reiterated his opposition to the Nixon administration but explained in a copyrighted interview with U.S. News & World Report, "I don't want to see him defeated by somebody who is advocating surrender. I don't believe in surrender in Vietnam."

"There's one point, one deep end I will not go beyond. I will not go with a guy who advocates surrender, and this has nothing to do with the labor movement. It has nothing to do with Nixon. This is me."

He said more than 3,000 different chemicals come into contact with the nation's food supply—1,000 of them used directly in food and the remainder in packaging materials and other indirect means such as through fertilizers and pesticides.

Industry statistics show, Sen. Nelson said, that use of direct additives has more than doubled since 1955, from 419 million pounds to an estimated 1,060 million pounds.

Rusk Sees Nixon Doing Maximum To End the War

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 14 (AP).—Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk says President Nixon is doing "about all one can do" to end the war in Vietnam.

Mr. Rusk, who served the Democratic administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson for eight years, is in Rochester undergoing what he said was a routine medical examination at the Mayo Clinic.

Mr. Rusk said in an interview that he found little fault in the way Mr. Nixon has been conducting peace efforts. He said, however, he would be surprised if anything came from the efforts.

"North Vietnam has never had the incentive to negotiate," Mr. Rusk said. "From 1968 and on they saw so many differences in this country they thought if they held on, we'd get out anyway. There is no real debate about whether we'll get out or not. No significant voice has been raised to say we must see it through. Since 1967 or 1968 we have changed our minds on Vietnam."

Senate Confirms 7 New Envoy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Senate today confirmed new ambassadors to seven nations, including Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

By voice vote, the Senate approved the nomination of Albert W. Sherer Jr. as ambassador to Czechoslovakia and of Robert Strauss-Hupe as envoy to Belgium.

Other ambassadors confirmed included John J. Gets to Malta; Mathew J. Loran Jr. to the Republic of Dahomey; Anthony D. Marshall, to Trinidad and Tobago.

Kenneth Frantzen, now ambassador to New Zealand and Western Samoa, was given the additional assignment of ambassador to Fiji.

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UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
THERE'S A CROWD—Presidential candidate Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., campaigning in primary in Winter Haven, Fla., one day last week, had the complete and unguarded attention of his entire audience during a short impromptu speech.

Reserves Decision on Method

Nixon to Take Steps to End Forced Busing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—

President Nixon gave congressional busing a firm commitment to take steps necessary to end forced busing of schoolchildren "as we know it today," spokesman said.

But the President refused to make an immediate decision during his hour-and-45-minute conference with seven Senate and House members as to whether he will take such action as is necessary.

"Forced busing" is a term used to describe court-ordered

transportation of children to schools outside their neighborhoods in order to achieve a racial "balance" in public schools.

Sen. Brock quoted the President as saying, "We cannot and will not leave the situation as it is."

Something Will Be Done

Sen. Robert Griffin, D-Mich., the Senate Republican whip, told reporters, "The President made it clear that he is not going to be satisfied with the status quo. There is something that will be done."

Sen. Griffin said Mr. Nixon created a special cabinet committee to study possible approaches to the busing problem. The committee is to include Attorney General John N. Mitchell, HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, director George Shultz, of the Office of Management and Budget and John D. Ehrlichman, director of the Domestic Council.

Following up a statement last week that he was considering the issue, Mr. Nixon met at the White House with the group while Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., introduced one more amendment.

Sen. Jackson used "freedom of choice" in his plan, the only one of several pending in Congress that used that specific language to say parents should have the right to choose the school their children attended.

The agreement was signed at the Transportation Department by French Minister of Transport Jean Chambon and U.S. Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe.

The memorandum of understanding signed today expands an already existing French-U.S. program in transportation-research cooperation with special emphasis on urban mass-transport problems.

Since 1969, our transportation specialists have been exchanging experiences and ideas in such areas as airport fog dispersal, airport surface guidance and control and road traffic and highway safety," Mr. Volpe said.

"An important part of this cooperation is our work in the Experimental Safety Vehicle Program."

Mr. Volpe said France, with its impressive resources in engineering and management, adds new talents and very important dimensions to the international ESV program."

Sen. Jackson's amendment would declare that parents have the sole right to choose the schools their children attend. The senator told reporters it also would require each state to guarantee equal educational opportunity for all children, regardless of economic levels of the communities where they live.

Petition Effort

One of the other pending amendments—any of which would have to gain two-thirds approval of each house of Congress and be ratified by three-fifths of the states to become a part of the Constitution—has been the object of a petition effort to force it out of committee and onto the House floor. It is sponsored by Rep. Norman Lant, R-N.Y.

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, a conservative challenger to Mr. Nixon for the GOP presidential nomination, issued a statement this morning saying that "all that is clear about this (the busing issue) is that the President is very unclear as to where he stands on this vital issue."

He said it was "one more example of a failure (by Mr. Nixon) to provide positive leadership in an area of overwhelming concern."

Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., called on every candidate for President, the Senate, and the House to take a stand on the busing issue.

"I know that the busing question will be an issue in this year's presidential campaign," Sen. Stennis said. "It should be, so that the people can pass on it. This problem can only be passed by the people themselves."

Sen. Stennis said the busing issue can only be defused by the adoption of an appropriate constitutional amendment.

Allende Declares

Soviet Vessels

Fish, Don't Spy

LARAQUETE, Chile, Feb. 14 (UPI).—President Salvador Allende said today his government would never grant foreign powers a military base in Chile.

"There will never be a naval or military base of another nation here," he said. "The coast and land of Chile is only for the Chileans."

Mr. Allende commented in reply to "an absurd, low and indecent campaign" that he said was intended to create the impression that Soviet fishing boats operating in Chilean waters are spy ships."

He said the Russian vessels' only mission was to provide "food and protein" for the Chilean people. "To suggest otherwise is the infinite obscenity."

Three Soviet fishing ships have been working offshore waters since December under an agreement between Moscow and Santiago.

The court said his handwriting was identical to that in the letter written to Mr. Nyeren a year ago, three weeks after Mr. Amin ousted Milton Obote in a coup. The youth pleaded innocent to the charge.

Selassie Bids OAU Act on Colonialism

New Initiatives By Africans Urged

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia today criticized the UN Security Council's special Africa session as "less than satisfactory." He urged African countries to take new initiatives to eliminate colonialism and racism from southern Africa.

Selassie delivered the keynote address at the opening session of a conference of foreign ministers held at Africa Hall under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity.

The 78-year-old emperor, one of the founders of the OAU in 1963, said it was "particularly regrettable" that a British veto prevented the Security Council from acting on the Rhodesian problem.

The Security Council met here Jan. 28 to Feb. 4 and dealt exclusively with problems of southern Africa, adopting resolutions on all except Rhodesia.

OAU UN Moves Eyed

Selassie told the conference that in view of this, "you may find it necessary to consider matters relating to southern Africa. This may be necessary particularly in view of the less than satisfactory results of the recent session of the United Nations Security Council held here."

He said that the conference will have to assess the results of the last session of the Security Council and consider what initiatives African governments can usefully take within both the OAU and the United Nations.

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The general's execution illustrated that capital punishment is still in use in many countries and that half of all offenders are not apprehended.

Murder Rate Up

The rate for murder and attempted murder in West Germany, the latest figure for which full statistics are available, was up 12.5 percent compared with 1969, for example, while that for robbery, extortion and car theft rose 15 percent over the previous year.

Only 48.3 percent of the 2.4 million crimes and offenses committed that year were solved, the figures show.

Bank robbers increased their activities in 1971, raiding 325 banks—more than one every working day and 85 more than in the previous year. Another development causing apprehension is the trend of taking hostages to ensure unbridled escape. Only one such incident occurred in 1970 but this figure rose to seven last year.

Some anti-crime steps have already been taken. In 1970, a program was set up to expand and modernize the federal criminal investigation office and facilitate data exchange among the individual states. Last December, the criminal code was amended to provide harsher penalties—up to 15 years in jail—for taking hostages in connection with another crime. Previously only kidnapping was covered by the code.

Also, the interior ministry announced that the federal government would increasingly make use of its paramilitary 20,000-man border force to help police in the individual states.

Romania Reportedly Shot A General for Aiding Russia

By John

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP).—A Romanian general has been executed by a firing squad for passing secret information to Romanian defectors to the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources reported today.

The officer was identified as Gen. Ion Serb, who had been

chief of the Bucharest military garrison, chief of Military Region II, which includes the capital area, and a member of the Grand National Assembly, the Romanian parliament.

The informant said Gen. Serb was shot some time last month after his arrest at the end of last year and a subsequent trial by a military court.

The Romanian press has not reported the execution and the diplomatic source said Romanian officials made extensive efforts to keep it secret in order not to bring the conflict with the Soviet Union into the open. The informant said that in the memory of diplomats who analyze Eastern European affairs, it was the first time that a Warsaw Pact member nation had acted so violently to stop the flow of information toward its military establishment.

The informant said one of the direct results of the Serb case was a law passed by the Grand National Assembly in mid-December and due to go into effect this week that places stringent controls over all contacts between Romanians and foreigners.

The law makes it a crime to discuss any matters of state with a foreigner without authorization.

The catch is that it is up to the Communist party apparatus to determine what constitutes a secret or a "matter of state."

Gen. Serb was specifically accused of passing information on Romanian defense deployments and rocket operations to his Soviet contacts. The two countries have more than 1,500 kilometers of common border.

The general's execution illustrated Romania's growing problems with the Soviet Union since Bucharest refused to participate in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. Since then, the Romanians have adopted an attitude of

Where Has All the Power Gone?

The lights, to paraphrase Lord Grey of Fallodon, are going out all over Britain and when or whether they will go on again depends very largely upon the National Mineworkers Union. The nation has been warned that an almost complete blackout, and a complete shutdown of industry, impends, unless the coal miners go back to work and electric power can be produced; the miners, who initially demanded an increase of nearly half their present pay and have now reduced that to a quarter, insist they will stay out until the Coal Board and the government "see reason."

During two world wars, the German submarine fleet and air forces tried vainly to accomplish as much industrial disruption as British coal miners, with backing from some other unions, have accomplished in about five weeks. Moreover, the issue is not one between workers' wages and corporate profits; Britain's nationalized coal industry is a community enterprise, whose costs are vital elements in determining whether the nation can produce profitably. With an unfavorable trade balance and rising unemployment, the cost of coal represents an acute and basic national interest.

In the United States, the issues between the unions and the national interest are often obscured by corporate profits. Such profits, of course, are taxed on several levels—corporate income, individual income from dividends, and profits from stock sales. But labor can usually argue that it is dealing with wealthy corporations, rather than the nation as a whole. This has been one of the rhetorical stumbling blocks in attempting

to keep down the level of wage increases under Phase 2. Yet it is to be noted that an increasing number of strikes against government—federal, state or local—are occurring, and also that in instances where there is a very distinct national interest, such as the dock strikes, it is the union clout that has generally prevailed.

The days when crowds of haggard workers stormed at lines of military protecting the entrances of strikebreakers into factories have long since passed in most industrial societies. Striking workers and their families do not starve, nor are their places taken by scabs on any permanent basis. The risks and costs to the workers of a strike have been greatly—and nearly everyone will admit justly—diminished. But what is the community to do when its interests are imperiled by a work stoppage—when a state like Hawaii is cut off from shipments by sea through the actions of longshoremen; when policemen, firemen or hospital workers refuse their duties; when wage rates threaten the whole economy?

The British coal miners say that the current court of inquiry findings would be accepted—if satisfactory to the union members; otherwise the strike would continue. George Meany, head of the American AFL-CIO, has emphasized his total opposition to compulsory arbitration—that apparent last recourse of the community. And as for civil servants, paid by the government, can their wages be determined by any other agency than government itself? Union labor has acquired great power in critical areas of community life. Is there any countervailing power with the community?



'Oh, Yeah? Well, I, Too, Am a Skyjacker, and I, Too, Have a Bomb...'

Nixon's Game Plan for Re-Election

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon game plan in this election year is truly a Hub Goldberg contraption of items both foreign and domestic. If it succeeds in bringing victory next Nov. 7 the game plan will go down in history as the best act since Mr. Nixon's secret hero, Harry S. Truman, pulled off his 1948 coup or maybe even since Blandin walked that high wire across Niagara Falls back in great-grandpa's day.

Timing has always been a Nixon political specialty and the key to its success, when it has succeeded, has been what he calls peaking at the right moment, not too soon or not too late. In short, each cog has to fit the other and the ensuing whirl has to be timed just right by election day.

On the domestic front the President has his two key items. One is a reviving economy, a sense of movement forward and upward that the voter has in his mind when he enters the polling place. If unemployment is still between five and six percent, well, most

of those voters would cast Democratic ballots anyway. The real point is that enough of the 80 million plus who have jobs must think that things are getting better, not remaining stagnant or getting worse.

Role of Wallace

The other domestic item concerns Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. His chore is to raise hell within the Democratic party but not to run this time as a third-party candidate. On the first score Wallace is well on the way, as the Florida primary already is demonstrating. As things look now he probably will come to the Miami Beach convention next July with a big batch of delegates and consequently create a scene much to Mr. Nixon's liking. As to whether Wallace then

will try another third-party race, we shall have to wait and see. He and the Republicans deny a deal. But I can't forget the way the President responded to Dan Rather in that television interview:

Q.—Mr. President, do you consider Gov. George Wallace and what he stands for a threat to holding this society together?

A.—Well, I noted at the moment that he has decided to enter the Democratic primaries, and I really think that that question should be directed to the Democratic candidate when you have him on the equal time that I am sure is going to be requested after this program.

On the foreign side, the Nixon game plan calls for triumphs in Peking in February and in Moscow in May. The Peking trip is being hyped up as a television extravaganza. One already visualizes the President and Chairman Mao in living color and Mr. Nixon atop the Great Wall of China pointing in some distant direction but hopefully not north, where there are so many Soviet troops. It is doubtful that anything substantive will be announced in Peking, but the very fact of making peace, if only in principle, with the ancient Chinese enemy will seem pretty sweet to most Americans watching back home.

The Moscow venture should be more substantive with Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement now ready for buttoning up in the Kremlin talks. Of course it will be only an interim agreement and it will not contain all that Mr. Nixon originally hoped for. But, again, it will have the flavor of a step toward peace and that, too, will go down well back home.

Acts on Economy

The President has done something about the economy and he will do more. He could make a deal with Wallace or maybe he has, details notwithstanding. He denies he is playing Moscow off against Peking and vice versa but in fact each of the Communist giants has its own reasons for coming to terms, of sorts at least, with the United States.

Both Peking and Moscow currently are being very circumspect, Peking about Indochina and Moscow about the Middle East for examples. The nervous fellows are those in Hanoi and Cairo who are not at all sure that the big brothers won't share their interests for the greater gain. The Chinese and Soviets see in treating favor of some other one.

It is often said that the media must not broadcast information that will harm the community, that they must not act like Justice Holmes' man who cried "fire" in a crowded theater. But this is not helpful when, as is almost always the case, the community is not agreed about what is harmful and what is not.

Perhaps

We can distinguish easy cases. Of course it would be wrong for a newspaper to publish information about troop movements in wartime, because that would cause harm that is not subject to political debate. The success or failure of government policy in Vietnam or Ulster is a very different case, however—just because the United States and Britain are in fact divided, as a matter of political debate, on whether that policy ought to succeed.

Perhaps the United States' interest are harmed if television coverage makes the war more difficult to pursue because it hardens the enemy or confuses our soldiers. Perhaps British interests are harmed if the opponents in Ulster will tolerate violence more readily than they see their extremist heroes on TV. But in each case it is clear that a significant number of citizens believes that these costs are worth paying if they will help to force a change in policies that these citizens count as more harmful still. That proposition, for better or worse, now lies within the area of political controversy, and it cannot be the part of the media to take it out.

The newspapers and television must make every effort to report fairly, and to present a balance of opinion. It may be that genuine objectivity is an impossible ideal, especially on television, where the choice of one image as more accurate than another must reflect hidden attitudes as well as hard facts. But we are better off asking our newsmen to pursue the ideal, as far as they can, rather than to settle for a censorship that is deliberate and that is, in the nature of the case, always on the same side.

Ronald M. Dworkin, formerly of Yale Law School, is professor of jurisprudence at Oxford. This article was written for The New York Times special features service.

End of an Ideology

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—There is very little panic in Britain as the coal strike, gradually, darkens the streets and stops industry for want of electric power. The well-known British plague in the face of crisis is admirable. But it cannot conceal the troubling questions that this strike poses for established political and economic ideas.

It is the first national coal strike since 1926—an ominous date. The miners then began what turned into the General Strike. That terrible struggle was a symptom of breakdown in the system: Trade wars abroad and ignorant economic policies at home that led to depression and mass unemployment.

We believe that we have come a long way since 1926 in economic sophistication and in the diffusion of political power. We have, but the new coal strike in Britain may be a sign that once again changes in the forces shaping society have outrun our thinking.

Community Pie

The first thing to recognize is that this is not a strike in the old sense at all—a test of strength between capital and labor. It is a struggle by one group in the community, the miners, for a larger share of the community pie.

The phenomenon is not new. We have realized in recent years that monopolistic industry simply passes on to the customer the price it pays to end a labor dispute. A fight between the automobile workers and General Motors is not about who gets what share of the industry's profits but about how much inflation will be exported to the community. The real interest at stake is the public's.

But the coal strike puts the issue with dramatic clarity. The industry is nationalized, and the governing board will give the miners whatever the government allows. Everyone knows that the cost will immediately be passed on to the public, in higher prices for coal. That is why Prime Minister Heath spoke of the potential damage to the "saints pickets in our society"—the poor, the old and others on fixed incomes who would have to pay more for coal.

So far there has been remarkably little public resentment directed at the miners. Britons, on the whole, must sympathize with the miners, must feel that their unpleasant work and historic place in the wage structure entitle them to a big increase now.

Journalist? And who is to decide: a legislature, a court, an administrative court?

Hard Questions

If one makes the assumption of a growthless society, it is impossible to avoid the hard questions. For it would be intolerable to them to let economic justice be based on the accident of a particular group's key place or willingness to use violent tactics. But the questions are here right now, even putting ecological concerns aside. In Britain, for example, there has not been and will not be enough economic growth to meet demands for social justice.

But that illusion is coming to an early end. Politicians do not admit it yet, but some day soon people will be aware that the upward curve of production will have to be stopped if we want to avoid a natural calamity on earth. Human beings will still be able to learn for more education, more leisure, more beauty—but not rationally for more things.

Seen in that light, the British coal strike is a forecast of the difficult decisions required of a society without growth. How is it possible to determine whether a miner should earn more, in justice, than an electrician or a

journalist?

But merely puts another in its place—a usual indication of mental inadequacy.

We note Miss Devlin's avoidance of mentioning the British dead, who died trying to keep the peace between Irish and Irish.

It is manifestly unworthy of any decent-minded person to condemn the valiant British effort to stem the flood of civil violence in one corner of an already unstable world, who are trying to uphold the essential first principles of law and order.

(G.M.R.) M. ROSS MACAULAY.

Athens.

Letters

Pavel Roman

Re the Associated Press story in the IHT of Feb. 2 on the death of Pavel Roman, a former champion skater: Mr. Roman and his sister, Eva, were Czechoslovakian and performed under Czechoslovakian colors and not Yugoslavian, as stated in the AP report.

As a Czech I have grown used to the frequent misidentification of small countries, particularly those of Eastern Europe, and have tried to learn not to be offended. But in this case all Czechs are saddened by the untimely loss of a famous contemporary, and it seems the least honor that can be paid to him is to identify his nationality correctly.

ANERKA HUPPOVA.

St. Martin d'Hères, France.

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Editing Dickens

Irving Berlin says that Dickens needed editing (IHT, Feb. 8). Maybe so. But it's a vicious circle. As editing gets better writing gets worse. From all my years of editing I would say that Dickens' unedited copy is indubitably better by far than most "pre-edited" copy I have seen, given allowance for evolution in style.

LEE AMEROSSE.

Anse, Switzerland.

Irving or Hughes?

Tourist office here is planning to erect a statue to Cliff (Chief Dieter?) Irving. Or maybe Howard Hughes. Depends upon who wins.

AL HUX.

Ibiza.

The question is whether muscle

Censorship By Newsman

By Ronald M. Dworkin

LONDON—There is a dangerous kind of censorship, now growing in force in both America and England, that does not rely on legal restraints on what may be said. It appeals instead to the idea that the press, television and other media have a professional responsibility to exercise their legal freedom with self-restraint, because their power to inform and persuade sometimes includes the power to embarrass or even cripple national policy.

The American press has been widely criticized, for example, for publishing the Pentagon Papers and the records of the Nixon administration's discussions of the Indo-Pakistani war. Television has been criticized for giving publicity to demonstrators, and for subverting morale by reporting the most distasteful aspects of the Indochina war.

In England, the Home Secretary criticized the BBC for a television discussion that gave a voice to Republican critics of British policy in Ulster on the ground that the program would aggravate an already incendiary situation; and the Tory press said that the BBC was trying to usurp Parliament's authority.

This sort of criticism may be the edge of the wedge, because it may be backed by Agnew-like hints that if the media cannot govern themselves others may have to govern them. But the very fact that legal censorship is too foreign to our tradition makes the appeal to self-restraint attractive and therefore more dangerous.

The appeal is based on a fallacious analogy between the rights of ordinary citizens and the duty of the press. Newsmen exercise their rights to speak not as individual citizens, who may give up their rights in what they think is a good cause, but as trustees for the rest of us.

We are equally cheated when the man who decides what we shall not know is a newspaper editor or a television executive rather than a bureaucrat; perhaps he has, details notwithstanding. He denies he is playing Moscow off against Peking and vice versa but in fact each of the Communist giants has its own reasons for coming to terms, of sorts at least, with the United States.

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International Opinion

Pompidou's Trip to Britain

Pompidou can use their meeting to give a new lead.—From the Times (London).

'Crisis' in Cyprus

The Turkish minority fears that Archbishop Makarios means to use his freshly purchased guns against them. Col. Grivas and his fellow terrorists fear they will be the victims. The presence of UN troops on the island has done absolutely nothing to remove the causes of communal strife. Yet, incredibly, there are some people who believe that if the United Nations were called into Ireland all would be well. Will they never learn?

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1897

CALCUTTA.—The native press joins almost unanimously with the English press in urging the government to take more energetic measures against the importation of the plague into Calcutta. An English newspaper states that arrangements are being made to bring plague from Mecca by special train to Diamond Harbor, where after seven days detention, they will be embarked on vessels from Bombay. This measure is characterized as an act of incredible folly sure to bring infection into Calcutta.

Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1922



PREGARIOUS POSITION—Float in carnival in Mainz depicts West German Chancellor Willy Brandt holding European agreements in his hands as he balances himself on a narrow board supported by fingertip of Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

Obituaries

Lord Sieff, 83, President Of Marks and Spencer, Zionist

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Lord Sieff, 83, president of one of the world's great store chains and a leading Zionist, died today.

Each week, more than 12 million people shopped in his Marks and Spencer stores throughout Britain.

"Marks and Sparks"—as the chain was affectionately known to Britons—was the creation of Simon Marks, who died in 1964, and Israel Moses Sieff.

Both were Jewish immigrants from Russia; both took over the Marks and Spencer clothing and food chain originally founded by Simon Marks' father, Michael, in Thomas Spencer in 1894 as a penny bazaar in Leeds.

Lord Sieff, born in 1889, met his late Lord Marks when they were both pupils at Manchester grammar school. They married each other's sisters and built the firm together on three basic ends: concern for employees, welfare, mutual trust with manufacturer and customer, and a determination to buy British.

"Once you start selling quality, there is no limit," Lord Sieff said. Lord Sieff was a passionate Zionist in his early youth. He spent much of his time in the World Jewish Congress and was the first secretary of the Zionist Commission of Palestine and numerous other Zionist organizations.

Lord Sieff donated a large part of his personal fortune to charity and to the creation of Israel.

In 1956, Lord Sieff was made life peer. He was also given a Weizmann Award in the sciences and humanities at Israel's Weizmann Institute.

At that time, he had been on a board of directors of Marks and Spencer for 50 years. He became its president in 1967. In his spare time he tended 40 orchids at his country home, Brinton.

Dr. Merle Fainsod

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14 (UPI)—Dr. Merle Fainsod, 64, one of the nation's leading scholars in Soviet studies and vice of the Harvard University library, died of a heart attack Sunday in Mount Auburn Hospital.

Dr. Fainsod held the Carl H. Becker University Professorship at Harvard. He was a vice president of the American Political Science Association and had been director of Harvard's Russian Research Center. His book, "How Russia Is Ruled," published in 1952 and revised 1963, won the Woodrow Wilson

Foundation Award and is widely used in U.S. colleges.

"Soviet Union Under Soviet Rule," published in 1959, a study of Soviet documents captured by the Germans in 1941. Dr. Fainsod covered aspects of Soviet rule in Slovakia and the environs from 1917 to 1933. This book received the faculty prize of the Harvard University Press.

In the aftermath of the crisis in the spring of 1968, when students occupied University Hall, Dr. Fainsod played a key role in guiding the restructuring of the faculty as chairman of the "Fainsod Committee" on faculty reorganization.

Edward Levine

GREAT NECK, N.Y., Feb. 14 (NYT)—Edward Levine, 77, founder of the Brass Rail Restaurants, one of the best-known restaurant chains in New York City, died Friday at his home here.

Mr. Levine, who was president of the company from 1925 until it was sold to Interstate United Corp. in 1961, was a director of Interstate until his retirement in 1966.

Mark J. Sheehy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Mark J. Sheehy, 73, a retired Navy vice admiral, author and former head of Catholic University's department of religious education, died Thursday at the American Nursing Center in Dumbarton, Iowa.

Mr. Sheehy served in the Naval Reserve for 34 years, retiring in 1968.

Alexander H. Whyte

VENICE, Italy, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Alexander H. (Tony) Whyte, 50, head of the international television newsfilm company Vismews, died in a hospital here yesterday of a brain hemorrhage. He and his wife had been in Venice for a conference of European broadcasters. Mr. Whyte worked for the British Broadcasting Corp. until Vismews was formed in 1957, when he joined it as an editor. Vismews is owned jointly by the BBC and Reuters news agency.

Eino Kalima

HELSINKI, Feb. 14 (AP)—President Zulfkar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan announced today that he plans to meet Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh Prime Minister Muftiur Rahman shortly and "plans are being worked out."

Talking to newsmen at Lahore Airport, Mr. Bhutto said he would be announcing a definite date for lifting martial law in Pakistan after his meetings with Mrs. Gandhi and Sheikh Mujib.

Russia Sends A Crewless Craft to Moon

Luna-20 May Attempt To Make Soft Landing

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched its first moon mission in five months and indicated the unmanned Luna-20 craft would attempt a soft landing.

The last Soviet lunar-landing attempt ended in failure when Luna-18 vanished into the Apennine Mountains last Sept. 11.

Western space experts said Luna-20, like Luna-18, may be carrying a new Lunokhod explorer robot or sophisticated soil-scooping devices.

Soviet scientists have stated publicly that Lunokhod-type vehicles in more sophisticated form will play an important role in their future exploration, not only of the moon but of the planets.

The Soviet Union launched the automatic station Luna-20 today with the aim of further exploration of the moon and near-moon space," the official news agency Tass said.

In Soviet space terminology, the phrase "exploration of the moon and near-moon space" has always indicated landing missions as opposed to orbiters or fly-past missions.

"According to telemetric information, the station's on-board systems and equipment are functioning normally," Tass said.

It usually takes Soviet Luna craft about five days to reach the moon. When Luna-20 gets there, it will find Luna-18 still in orbit.

Luna-18 left earth a few weeks after the ill-fated Luna-18 mission, entered into lunar orbit Oct. 3 and has been there since, carrying out research into space radiation, magnetism and other areas.

EEC Official Said to Warn Japan on Trade

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Franco Maria Malfatti, president of the European Economic Community's executive commission, suggested here today that Japan and the EEC should "draw up a unified trade pact to replace present bilateral agreements," Japanese sources said.

The visiting official warned Japan that although the EEC is essentially outward-looking, a sharp rise in Japanese exports to Western Europe might open the way to protectionism, the sources added.

They said Mr. Malfatti, in his talks today with Japan's minister of international trade and industry, Kakuei Tanaka, was non-committal on a proposal for periodic consultations at the ministerial level.

The sources added that Mr. Malfatti, at a series of meetings with Japanese leaders, including Premier Eisaku Sato, stressed that Japan and the EEC should work toward expanding world trade.

Mr. Sheehy

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India Will Consider It

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (UPI)—India will give "due consideration" to a request from Pakistan's President Bhutto for a meeting with Mrs. Gandhi, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

"But no such request of this nature has so far been received," the spokesman said.

"When it is received, it will of course be given due consideration."

"As far as President Bhutto's meeting with Sheikh Mujib is concerned, this will have to be arranged between the Pakistani and Bangladeshi authorities."

According to Vatican sources, Cardinal Malala's opposition to the proposed name changes stemmed from his belief that Catholics should retain Christian names given them at baptism.

Cardinal Malala, 58, arrived Saturday to talk with the Pope and Vatican officials, who are already concerned about President Joseph Mobutu's expulsion of the cardinal from his residence and the closing of a Catholic weekly.

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But Mr. Mobutu told a Belgian newsmen that the cardinal's action was tantamount to treason.

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'ope, Zaire Cardinal Confer On Mini-Crisis Over Names

ATLANTA, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Paul VI conferred today with an African cardinal who is a traitor in his own nation because he opposes a government plan for all Zaire citizens to drop European names—and black African ones.

There was no statement on the meeting between the Pope and Cardinal Joseph Malala, one of 12 black African cardinals and their leader of seven million.

Mark's Square Flooded Again

NICE, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Water nearly four feet above normal in St. Mark's Square and parts of central Venice, flooding into stores and hotels, was the third straight day high water in the Venice, on which scientists blamed unusual tide patterns, after submerged even the sea-walkways put out during water periods to enable tourists to walk through the city center without getting their feet wet.

Catholics in the former Belgian Congo.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972

Oslo Doubles North Sea Oil Field Estimate

Officials Say Pipeline Should Run to Britain

OSLO, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The Norwegian government said today its oil fields in the North Sea will yield almost twice as much as the original estimate.

An official report also said that oil and natural gas from the deposits may be transported via a 160-mile pipeline to Britain rather than to the Norwegian west coast, provided sufficient quantities of natural gas be bought back from a planned new petrochemical industry in Norway.

According to the Norwegian Ministry of Industries, the Esso, Texaco, Cod, West Esso and British oil fields off Norway's coast contain reserves allowing for a production of some 25 million tons a year, compared with the original estimate of 15 million tons.

Phillips Petroleum Co., major partner in an international venture in the North Sea, earlier proposed transport of oil and liquefied natural gas from the concession area to its refinery at Teesside, near Middlesbrough.

The Ministry of Industries report said pipelines can be laid both to Britain and to Norway but that "the technical and financial risks involved in a pipeline to Norway are decidedly greater" than the alternative. A pipeline from the North Sea fields to Norway would pass over very deep areas, the report said.

"To keep risks at a reasonable level, a pipeline to Norway could not be expected until 1975, whereas technically it should be possible to lay a pipeline to Britain in 1973," the report said. The ministry committee added that further studies will be needed before a final decision.

The Phillips group comprises Phillips, the operator for the venture; Norsk Pipe, a subsidiary of Petrofina, of Belgium; Agip, of Italy and the French-Norwegian Petrocord Group.

Russia Raises Sugar Prices To Stimulate Lagging Output

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (NYT)—The Soviet government has ordered a rise in prices it pays to domestic sugar-beet growers in a move that may drive prices down on world sugar markets.

A steady decline of Soviet sugar production over the last few years has helped push sugar futures on world markets to their highest levels since 1964 as the Russians bought sugar abroad to meet their own domestic needs and export commitments.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest producer of beet sugar and one of the most important dealers in the world sugar trade.

The higher-beet prices set in a decree made public by Tass, the official press agency, are designed to stimulate domestic production and thus make the Soviet sugar supply less dependent on world market fluctuations. The price rise is effective with the 1972 crop.

The price decree was the latest of a continuing series of government moves to stimulate the output of farms, which have

U.S. Said to Want Smaller Unit

Group of Ten Seen Facing Dissolution

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 14 (NYT)—Europe's financial authorities are wondering whether the United States really wants to break up the Group of Ten and if so what will take its place as the forum for negotiating the reforms in the monetary structure that the major nations think are necessary.

The United States has issued no public statement about whether it desires to dissolve the group, but U.S. disillusionment with the organization during last year's money crisis came

More Compact Unit

One European source close to the subject said Treasury Secretary John B. Connally wants a more compact organization with power to act decisively.

In the ideal body, according to this source, the Americans would want four chairs around the table—one for the U.S. representative, one for the representative of the enlarged European community. (In other words, Western Europe) one for the Japanese representative and the fourth for the representative of the developing countries.

Though they can be vitally affected, the poor countries have no voice in the Group of Ten, an organization of the richest non-Communist nations which were able to help the International Monetary Fund out of a currency bind in 1961.

The 10 formed an exclusive club that in effect made all the key monetary decisions of the last decade. Initially it simply represented individual countries. But as the Common Market became more cohesive, an EEC bloc was formed within the group. Sometimes the bloc acted like a bloc, and sometimes it did not.

U.S. wrath can be traced at least in part to this. A story involving Mr. Connally illustrates the point.

Sticky Concessions

The time was last November, in Rome. The question before the Group of Ten ministers was both multilateral realignment and sticky short-term trade concessions. The United States was demanding in addition to monetary advantages.

Stock prices were falling. Businessmen were refusing to invest in new plant and equipment. A world recession seemed imminent. Mr. Connally was trying to settle the crisis, but insisted there could be no agreement without a trade package.

The EEC ministers were divided over this, as they were over most things at the time. Furthermore, they told Mr. Connally that they had to wait until duly constituted as the Council of Ministers in Brussels before talking trade.

This infuriated Mr. Connally, chairman of the meeting. Here

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FINANCE

Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

FTC, ICI Agree on Divestiture

The Federal Trade Commission has tentatively adopted a consent order requiring Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain to divest the explosives and aerospace components division of Atlas Chemical Industries of the United States, within three years. ICI acquired Atlas last year in a transaction valued at more than \$163 million. The agreed-to order would settle an FTC complaint charging that the acquisition violated antitrust laws by restricting competition in the sale of explosives and related accessories. In London, ICI officials declined immediate comment. However, it is believed ICI is not greatly concerned about the divestiture, particularly as Atlas has forecast that profits from the division would decline as the United States reduces its operations in Vietnam. In 1969, the division accounted for 18 percent of Atlas' profits.

Shell-Kiso to Develop North Sea Field

The Shell-Esso group reports it will develop the North Sea Kiso oil field, near the Scottish coast, 180 miles from Dundee, following its confirmation as a commercial discovery. Production is to start in 1974. The development decision came after the third well drilled in the area confirmed the field is commercial. Shell-Esso says that because of the complex structure of the reservoir and difficulties in mapping its extent, reserves or the daily output potential cannot yet be stated with precision. But test results so far have proved sufficient reserves to justify development.

U.S. Mutual Fund Sales Top Buying

During the fourth quarter of 1971, more U.S. mutual funds sold stocks on balance than bought, Barron's Financial Weekly reports. Of the 75 investment companies surveyed, 32 ended 1971 in the sell column, against 18 on the buy side; transactions at the rest were indecisive. The bearishness was even stronger than in the preceding three months, when sellers outnumbered buyers 32 to 25. The shift in sentiment was particularly pronounced in the stock mutuals, where the number of purchases was cut in half, from 18 to 9. Six closed-end funds were net sellers, compared with only one in the third quarter. Overall sales topped buying by \$397.5 million, or 122 percent. In the preceding three months, the gap was less than \$15 million. The latest position seems to show many portfolio managers doubted the staying power of the post-Thanksgiving holiday rally on the New York Stock Exchange, which pushed the Dow Jones Industrial average up 120 points.

AEG-Hoechst to Link on Insulation

AEG-Telefunken and Farbwerke Hoechst have agreed to cooperate in the field of insulation and synthetic materials for electro-technical applications, AEG-Telefunken reports. Under the agreement, Hoechst has acquired a 25 percent stake in AEG Isolier- und Kunststoff, an AEG-Telefunken subsidiary manufacturing a variety of insulation materials.

Westinghouse Claims New Output System

Semiconductors Tested And Stored in Banks

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT)—Just at a time when many of the giants are phasing out of semiconductor manufacturing, Westinghouse Electric Corp. believes it has a new system that can propel it to the top rank.

The key of this system is a guaranteed delivery of high-power semiconductor products in as little as 24 hours instead of the usual four to six weeks.

J. C. Marcus Jr., general manager of electronic components divisions, said that with conventional manufacturing methods, semiconductors could not be fully tested until they were completely assembled.

Westinghouse has developed a manufacturing system that fully tests each semiconductor element (the silicon wafer that actually performs all electrical functions of the complete device) and then stores the tested elements in an inventory system.

Specialty developed test arrays examine and characterize each element in the unassembly final state and the fully tested and coated semiconductor elements are then stored and indexed both by application and by customer. In other words, Westinghouse maintains the customer's inventory.

Prospective users of the system are required to enter into an agreement describing the type and quantity of high-power semiconductors they need and the approximate rate at which they may be required. This reserves space and inventory for them and guarantees quick shipment.

Mr. Marcus said that customers would only have to maintain inventories covering 10 days or less to be fully covered. He estimated this inventory costs, under the conventional practices of the industry, an average of 25 percent a year.

It is planned to maintain an inventory of over 1,500 different products.

A little over a month ago, General Electric said it planned to close down one transistor plant and to consolidate other facilities.

GECA and GTE Sylvania phased out certain of their semiconductor operations in 1970.

U.S. Inventories Rise

In Month, Fall in Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ)—

The maximum amount on foreign bond issues floated in Switzerland will be raised tomorrow to 100 million francs per issue from 60 million francs, a National Bank spokesman said today.

As has been the case since Aug. 16, the foreign borrower will be required to convert all the proceeds into other currencies.

However, under the new regulation, the borrower will also be required to convert a proportion of the proceeds at the Swiss National Bank at the maximum value for the dollar, \$3,325 francs, or the equivalent in other currencies. The balance can be converted at free market rates.

The new system will enable the bank to reduce some of its excess dollar reserves, which currently exceed \$2 billion, and discourage foreign borrowers from later converting the proceeds back into francs for speculative purposes.

One banker said the thrust of the measure was to reduce internal money liquidity following a big speculative inflow into Swiss francs.

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Morgan Guaranty Corporate Research analysts gather first-hand knowledge of industries and companies. Above: Anne Borland, Paul Smith, Burley Calkins

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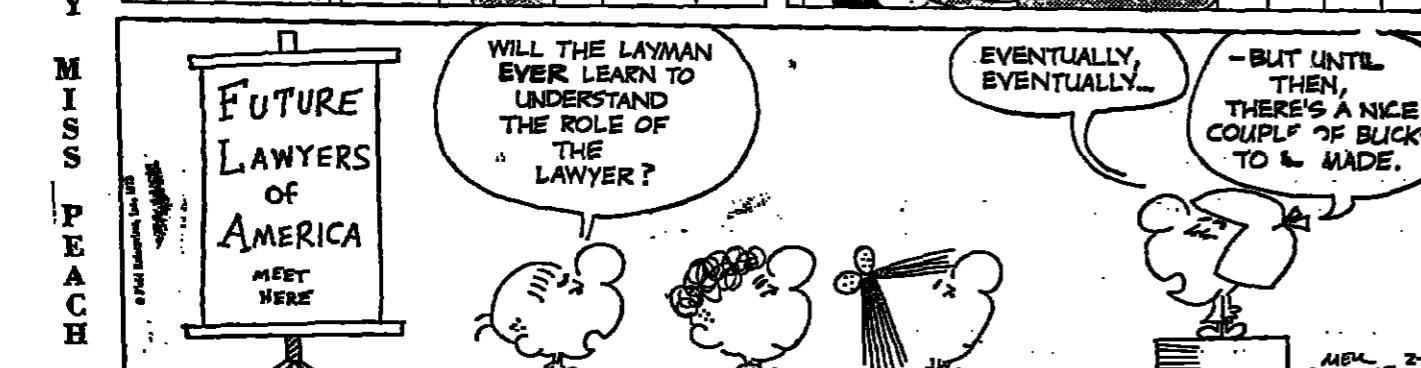
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The World Bridge Federation has recently prepared its own master-point scheme, based on international competition.

The compilation of the three W.B.F. ranks—grand master, world master and international master—is not yet complete, but it is already clear that there will be 28 grand masters, eight bid made it very likely that the heart fitness from dummy would succeed.

West made the good lead of the heart deuce, and the declarer captured the king with the ace. The spade ace and the spade king followed, and when South led a third spade to ruff in the dummy West made his first key play by discarding a club.

From dummy, South led the diamond queen. East won with the king and cashed the spade queen. Jonathan Cansino of England, sitting West, then made an outstanding play by discarding the ace of clubs.

This enabled his partner to cash the club king and lead another club, prompting West's eight of hearts as the setting trick. With any other defense, South would have been able to draw trumps and lose just one trick in each side suit.

NORTH
♦ K7
♦ 93
♦ QJ1086
♦ QJ92
WEST (D) EAST
♦ A2
♦ 862
♦ 97542
♦ A54
SOUTH
♦ A10983
♦ A10754
♦ 3
♦ 2
Solution to Previous Puzzle

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

Pass Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠

Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠

Pass 2 N.T. Pass 3 ♠

Pass 3 N.T. Pass 4 ♠

Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

BARLEY JAW SAGE
ORIOLE JUNGLED
DAVID AND GOLIATH
ABETTE AGE ATILIA
SIRE OVER TOLAD
CARAFEE ASHORE
STION PIECES
BELAY SAT ALLOC
EVERED FALL
LANATE BASTED
ANIL SCRAG FEMES
EYE OUR ELEPH
HANSEL AND GRETEL
ENCIRCLE ANGINA
HAYS ASS REACTS

Barley jaw sage
Oriole jungled
David and Goliath
Abette age atilia
Sire over tolad
Carafee ashore
Stion pieces
Belay sat alloc
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Art Buchwald

Old Nixon Is Warned

WASHINGTON.—The New Nixon was furious. The White House staff had never seen him so mad. "Where is he?" he demanded as he opened closets, looked under beds and searched behind the drapes.

"Who, Mr. President?"

"The Old Nixon," the New Nixon said, storming down the halls.

"I think I saw him in Bob Haldeman's office," someone said.

"I might have known it," the New Nixon muttered. He walked into Haldeman's office, and there he found the Old Nixon hiding under Haldeman's desk.

whole thing will backfire on us."

"Look, you didn't say it. Haldeman said it. He was speaking as a private citizen. Why don't you have Ron Ziegler announce that he was just speaking for himself?"

"I've done that already," the New Nixon said. "But I want you to stay away from my staff. Except for Kissinger, none of them knows one end of a microphone from the other."

"I think you're over-reacting, Dick. The staff likes me. I tell them how it was in the old days before you got your 'President-of-all-the-people' complex."

"Why don't you just go away and let me run the country?"

"Because you need me, Dick, and you know it. You're not going to have an easy time of it in November in spite of all your trips around the world kowtowing to those Commie leaders. When you're finished with all your statesmanship, it's still good old dirty politics that are going to win the election."

"Look, Tricky. I have to go to China. How can I leave both you and Agnew behind to make mistakes?"

"Well, you know we won't be on the 'Today' show because Barbara Walters is going with you. If you're so worried, why don't you take me along?"

"Are you out of your mind? I'd have to bump somebody from The Washington Post or The New York Times off the plane. I couldn't do that."

"I could," the Old Nixon grumbled.

"Now you listen to me. I'm going on the radio today to say that I do not consider any of my Democratic critics traitors because they disagree with my Vietnam peace policy. I'm going to ask them to think before they speak, but I'm going to clear them of Haldeman's implications. I don't want you to talk to Haldeman or Ehrlichman or Klein or anyone else on my staff without first clearing it with me."

"But what am I going to do all day?"

"Here's \$2.50. Why don't you go and see 'Patton' again?"

The New Nixon said, "For heaven's sake, Tricky, can't you get it through your head that we've got to stop that kind of mud-slinging? There are a lot of people in this country who want to get out of Vietnam, and they don't care how we do it. If you start accusing them of treason, the

Old Nixon demanded.

"Nothing except that now the

Democratic candidates are accusing me of using Joe McCarthy tactics to win the election. I didn't want to bring up the patriotism issue this early in the campaign."

"Ah, come on, Dick," the Old Nixon said. "I was just having fun. Haldeman had never appeared on a television show before, and he came to me for a little guidance. I figured it wouldn't hurt anything if he accused the Democrats of a little treason."

The New Nixon said, "For heaven's sake, Tricky, can't you get it through your head that we've got to stop that kind of mud-slinging? There are a lot of people in this country who want to get out of Vietnam, and they don't care how we do it. If you start accusing them of treason, the

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